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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 10, 1903.

Y. L. AND Y. M. M. I. A.
CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 9, 10 and 11, 1903.

On Friday and Saturday, June 9 and 10, business meetings will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The first meeting, Friday morning, will be held conjointly, in Barratt Hall; subsequent meetings: For the Young Ladies in the Fourteenth Ward assembly rooms, and for the Young Men in Barratt hall. Conjoint officers' meeting will be held on Sunday morning, June 11, at 10 o'clock, in the Assembly hall, and general public meetings in the Tabernacle at 2 and 7 o'clock p. m. of that day.

All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all the meetings, and a cordial invitation is extended to all the Saints to attend the Tabernacle meetings. They will also be made welcome at the business meetings.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A.

THOMAS RULL,

Secretary Y. M. M. I. A.

MARTHA H. TINGEY,

President Y. L. M. I. A.

ANN M. CANNON,

Secretary Y. L. M. I. A.

CUI BONO?

Local papers have announced since the action of the City Council last Monday evening, that "the people have won a victory;" that "the city has escaped a snare;" that "a great grab" has been foiled; and so on. We would like our fellow citizens to think the matter over and discover, if they can, what good has been accomplished by the carrying out of a plot, as previously announced in public prints, that the majority of the City Council had entered into, in a combination to "slaughter the franchise" to the Utah Light and Power company which had been introduced, and to present and carry a "substitute which the company would be sure to reject."

What has the city gained by that questionable transaction? Supposing that the company does reject the substitute. How much benefit will accrue to the general public? Who will receive any advantage therefrom? Let us see:

By leaving the Utah Light and Power company to act under its present franchises, without any change in its lawful powers, it may, if it so desires, charge the sum of twenty cents per kilowatt hour for household electric lighting, when the company proposes to reduce the maximum rate from twenty cents to twelve cents, and to ten cents on prompt monthly payment. By rejecting the company's proposal, how much benefit will result to the city or to any individual?

Under its present franchises the company may charge much higher rates for its lighting than it proposes to charge under the franchise which the council proceeded to "slaughter." Under that franchise the company offered to largely increase its furnishing of lights and power free to the city during the time of its existence. What good comes to the city from a refusal to accept these extensions?

Under its present franchises, the company need not give transfers to street-car passengers, but may charge five cents for each ride on its system without the privilege of a transfer. The company offered in its contemplated arrangement with the city to bind itself to give transfers to the extent that any reasonable person could ask for. It also offered to issue tickets at books making car fares four cents a ride with privilege of transfer. The company also offered to extend its lines to points desired although that would incur a considerable loss to the company. What profit is there to the city or to the public in refusing these free gifts?

In consideration of a consolidation of its franchises and a very brief extension in the time thereof, the company agrees to deed to the city the valuable water rights which the city had applied for in order to carry out its plans for supplying the city with plenty of pure water. By shutting off this reasonable arrangement, how much has the city gained and what kind of a "victory" has been obtained by or for "the people?"

Now as to the hackneyed term "grab," which has been applied to the offer of the company to convey to the city the properties which the latter applied for. Is it a "grab" to reduce the charges for lighting and for street car fares? Is it a "grab" to extend its street car service to places sparsely inhabited, involving a positive loss to

the company? Is it a "grab" to furnish the city with increased lighting and power gratis? Is it a "grab" to offer to pay to the city twenty-five dollars per annum on every street car operated by the company during the term of its life? Is it a "grab" to convey to the city by deed, properties which the company expected to use for the increase of power needed to operate its lighting and street-car enterprises, its minimum value to the company being estimated at \$100,000? If not, where does the "grab" come in?

It has been intimated that the company wanted to get the better of the city by omitting to place in its franchise a forfeiture clause, and also the right of the city to use the water powers to be conveyed to it for a rival to the company, and further, the power of the city to permit other companies the use of the poles and street-car tracks which the Utah Light and Power company owns and are part of its assets. Well, where would the "grab" come in, if the company were to be imposed upon by such restrictions and encroachments?

Would any bona fide rational company or individual attempt to carry on such a vast enterprise as that in question, under peremptory authority at any time to declare its franchise forfeited without recourse to a judicial decision? Would any sane firm want to place its properties under such conditions that a rival concern could be placed in use of its utilities in competition? The more the matter is investigated, the clearer it becomes that the real "grab" and "grab" were those attempted by the opponents of the Utah Light and Power company. All the pretended praise and encomiums uttered toward the members of the Council who entered into the conspiracy to injure the company and the municipality at the same time, are so much buncombe and bathos. To any one who knows the facts in the case and can exercise common sense, they are the acme of silliness and burlesque. The interests of the city have not been considered by those plotters any more than that of the company which they endeavored to injure as far as possible.

That portion of the public that has been led to imagine that some wrong was intended toward the city by the company which has been so shamefully abused for months, have been hoodwinked and deceived. A feeling has been worked up without sense or reason, to prejudice unthinking persons against a company which has had no desire or design against the very best interests of the municipality.

The whole matter in a nutshell is this: The city applied to the Utah Light and Power company for the transfer to the city of the water rights which it held, in certain localities on the way of the projected line of conveyance of the waters of the Cottonwoods of the city. The company responded at once by showing a willingness to deed them to the city, but was informed that there were not sufficient funds available to purchase the properties for cash, but that perhaps some arrangements could be entered into for mutual benefit. There was no compact, or agreement, or understanding entered into at that time. But the company took the subject into consideration, and proposed to the city that a new franchise should be granted consolidating the various franchises held by the city with an extension of its time for fifty years, thus making the period of its life correspond with the franchises granted to railroad and other corporations. Such a storm was raised over this extension that the company agreed to cut down the time, so that it extended only about eight years beyond the life of its longest franchise.

Now, why all the noise and pother that has been raised against the proposition? Simply because a band of conspirators, aiming at control of this municipality, have falsified, and exaggerated the facts, and invented all kinds of bugaboos to alarm the public, and to slander the officers of the company, and prevent improvements which are essential to the growth and progress of the city, until the conspirators could obtain possession of the funds and the facilities to accomplish their hidden purpose. How much good has come or can come to the city from the course that has been pursued, we leave our readers to puzzle out. We fail to recognize any benefit whatever.

A FREE ENTERTAINMENT.

It is gratifying to know that arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the visitors from Los Angeles who will be the guests of this city, the Commercial club and the citizens generally during the coming week. The cordial reception and treatment accorded by our Los Angeles friends, recently, to the representative company that took the trip on the San Pedro and Salt Lake Route, should be fully reciprocated. The "News" has duly announced the various measures that have been adopted for the entertainment of the Angelenos, and will continue to do so from day to day. One notable feature among the attractions provided for them is the concert in the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, tendered by the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Tabernacle choir, under Prof. Evan Stephens, the grand organ under Prof. J. J. McMillen, with the assistance of a number of local singers and musicians of note, will render a program that we are sure will please and satisfy the audience. This is to be a free entertainment, to be participated in not only by our friends from Los Angeles, but by the public generally. There will be no charge for admission to anybody. The spacious building should be filled to its utmost capacity. Let the word be passed around, so that lovers of music of all classes, parties and persons, may flock to the Tabernacle and enjoy the entertainment, and show by their presence that they welcome the representatives of the city which has been made so near a neighbor of ours through the completion of the Salt Lake Route. We greet with music and song our visitors from the City of the Angels.

OGDEN DEPOT IMPROVEMENT.

We notice that the Oregon Short Line company is petitioning the city council of Ogden for the right of way along Thirtieth street, in order to make some very desirable improvement in the approaches to the depot. There can hardly be any doubt as to the disposition of the council to grant this request. The present arrangement of the trackage renders it impossible for this line to land its passengers at the Union depot, except by a circuitous route, which necessitates a great deal of delay incident to stopping, backing, etc. That may do for an unimportant station, where there is very little business, but for a city like Ogden, with its just claims to metropolitan transportation facilities, a more up-to-date arrangement must be a long-felt want. The proposition of the railroad company fills this want to perfection. It shortens the approach by about a mile, and makes it possible for the trains to reach the depot without delay.

But, perhaps the most important feature of the proposed change is this, that it obviates the elements of danger that is always present in the now existing arrangement of the tracks. We are informed that serious accidents have been frequent but for the commendable vigilance of the employees of the road. This feature of danger, in duty to the general public, should be eliminated, as far as that possibly can be done, and for that reason alone, if for no other, the petition should be granted at once. We understand the public sentiment in our enterprising neighboring city is in favor of it, and, in fact, it would be difficult to understand how it could be otherwise.

THE CENTURY OF CHRIST.

Rev. Charles A. Eaton of Cleveland, O., recently expressed his belief that the present century will be the "century of religion," as the preceding was the "century of science." The world's need today, he says, "is a return to Christ—a fresh understanding of His consciousness of himself, a new surrender in all the areas of their being, practical, intellectual and spiritual, to the regenerating power of His divine personality." And this need will be met.

On the ever restless surface of our age, only a keen eye can detect evidence of a near fulfillment of this forecast. The fact is that the age seems to have a general tendency away from Christ. If we look at modern business methods, fashions, the daily circulating literature, social conditions, etc., a new code of morals appears to be blazing forth from the very mountain tops of society. And the burden of it is: "Make money, never mind honesty; avoid the duties of life—fatherhood and motherhood; gratify passions; overthrow authority; patronize the divorce court, and end with suicide." That the old, tested standards are being broken down and those set up instead, is but too evident all around us.

As an illustration of the decline of religious faith in the world it can be mentioned that not long ago it was proposed to a meeting of the General Synod of the Reform Church at Zurich, Switzerland, that baptism and the Lord's Supper should no longer be observed. The delegates favoring this nullification of the creed, stated that since they no longer believe in the resurrection of Jesus, they did not see why baptism should be retained at all. They say, they explained, in Jesus only a man, and cannot accept the baptismal formula—"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost," while as for adult baptism, such seems to them perfectly ridiculous as a pre-requisite to confirmation and admission to the Lord's table. As for the supper itself, they claimed that the feast originally was but the usual Jewish gathering for the observance of the Passover, followed by a little social intercourse and a slight repast; but that there is no evidence that Jesus ever appointed such a meeting or such a repast to be a standing ordinance in His Church and to be observed by His followers for all time. The result of the discussion was that the synod gave each pastor the liberty to make such changes in the formulae of baptism and the Lord's Supper as the session of His Church might approve. And this took place in a Protestant community, professedly acknowledging the Scriptures as the only infallible guide in matters of both faith and practice. But it is the spirit of the age. It is a manifestation of the general tendency toward rebellion against the Lord and a life in libertinism, instead of law-defined liberty.

But, notwithstanding these signs of the time, we, too, believe that the present century will be the century of Christ. His power will be established among the children of men, more firmly than ever before. This we believe, because He has established His Church in this age for the very purpose of saving the world from the power of the adversary. And what, if the world reject the message, crucify the messengers, or crown them with crowns of thorns? That only hastens the work of redemption. The rock may be rejected, even by the builders, but it will nevertheless become a cornerstone, because the Lord has so ordained. The century of Christ is surely coming. The blood of the martyrs of this age was no more shed in vain than the blood of other witnesses for truth, in previous ages.

Welcome the new and speed the parting automobile.

Nothing succeeds like Standard Oil, not even success.

There is good leather in Morocco if not in her sultan.

Will Japan promulgate some sort of Monroe doctrine for Asia?

Abandon hope all who try to settle the Chicago teamsters' strike.

A Coney Island showman has lost a trained flea. The wicked flea when no man pursueth.

"The Land of the Midnight Sun" is

about the most prominent spot on the horizon at the present time.

Much is said about trust and monopoly prices but not one is anywhere near so high as the price of ice.

Article 17 bids fair to make as much stir in the diplomatic world as "Article 47" did in the dramatic world.

The czar has sent a message of thanks to Rojevstevsky. Just what Nicholas has to be thankful for it is hard to tell.

Mayor Weaver says that he hopes to "raise Philadelphia until it is the first municipality in the world." In its way it already is.

Do what he will, assume what attitudes he may, the people utterly refuse to regard Cornelius P. Shea as in any sense a hero or martyr.

The czar is preparing his people for the announcement that he has decided to conclude peace so they shall not exclaim, "This is so sudden."

The editor of the Chicago Tribune declares "there is no fruit more wholesome and delicious than the prune." Be gnostibus non est disputandum.

It looks as though Linovitch would not have a chance to fight to the bitter end. But as it is there is enough bitterness to go round—for the Russians.

A gentleman who has very recently returned from Japan, and who had unusual opportunity for ascertaining Japanese sentiment, says that the much talked of Japanese-American friendship is a very one sided affair—the friendship all being on the American side.

The Royal Neighbors of America have been holding a function down at Topeka. The names of Edward, William, Nicholas, Emmanuel, Alfonso, Oscar and some others are conspicuous by their absence. It is quite likely that they have been struck from the visiting list.

Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, of Brooklyn has handed down a decision that maintains the authority of a druggist to alter the prescription of a physician. Then why can he not make it out in the first place and thus save to the customer the doctor's fee? A very queer decision.

Judge Floyd Estill of Hamilton county, Tenn., has declared that snoring in church is a breach of the peace, and has assessed a fine of twenty dollars against a well known young man of Chattanooga, on a charge of disturbing public worship. Breach of the peace of those who slumber?

Some of the lessons Admiral Dewey is said to have drawn from the naval battle in the straits of Korea are these: That Togo has firmly established the supremacy of the battleship and finally exploded the theory that the torpedo boat will supersede the fighting ship; that torpedo boats and destroyers are valuable adjuncts to a navy only when used as Togo used them, to supplement and follow up the destructive fire of the battleships, which protect them till the time comes for their use; and that long training of the personnel of a navy is necessary to produce fighting crews.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Kansas City Times.

Religious tolerance, which has long been one of the blessings of American institutions, has its penalties as well as its rewards. When it permits freethinkers to make clamorous, medieval demonstrations in the streets to the disturbance of those who are compelled to hear and see, when it grants license for men and women and children to dance and shout until they are well nigh exhausted, then tolerance results in a feeling of revulsion against all the religious institutions, and in the streets, which are designed, not for the purposes of religious worship, but for the use of the public.

Michigan Christian Advocate.

It is refreshing to see some regard manifested for the fitness of things and for the sacredness and significance of such an occasion as Memorial day. This country has well-nigh gone mad on the amusement idea, and our holy days have become the holiday of the sports and fun of their only use. It is time for the revival of a better observance of our great national holidays.

Christian Intelligencer (New York).

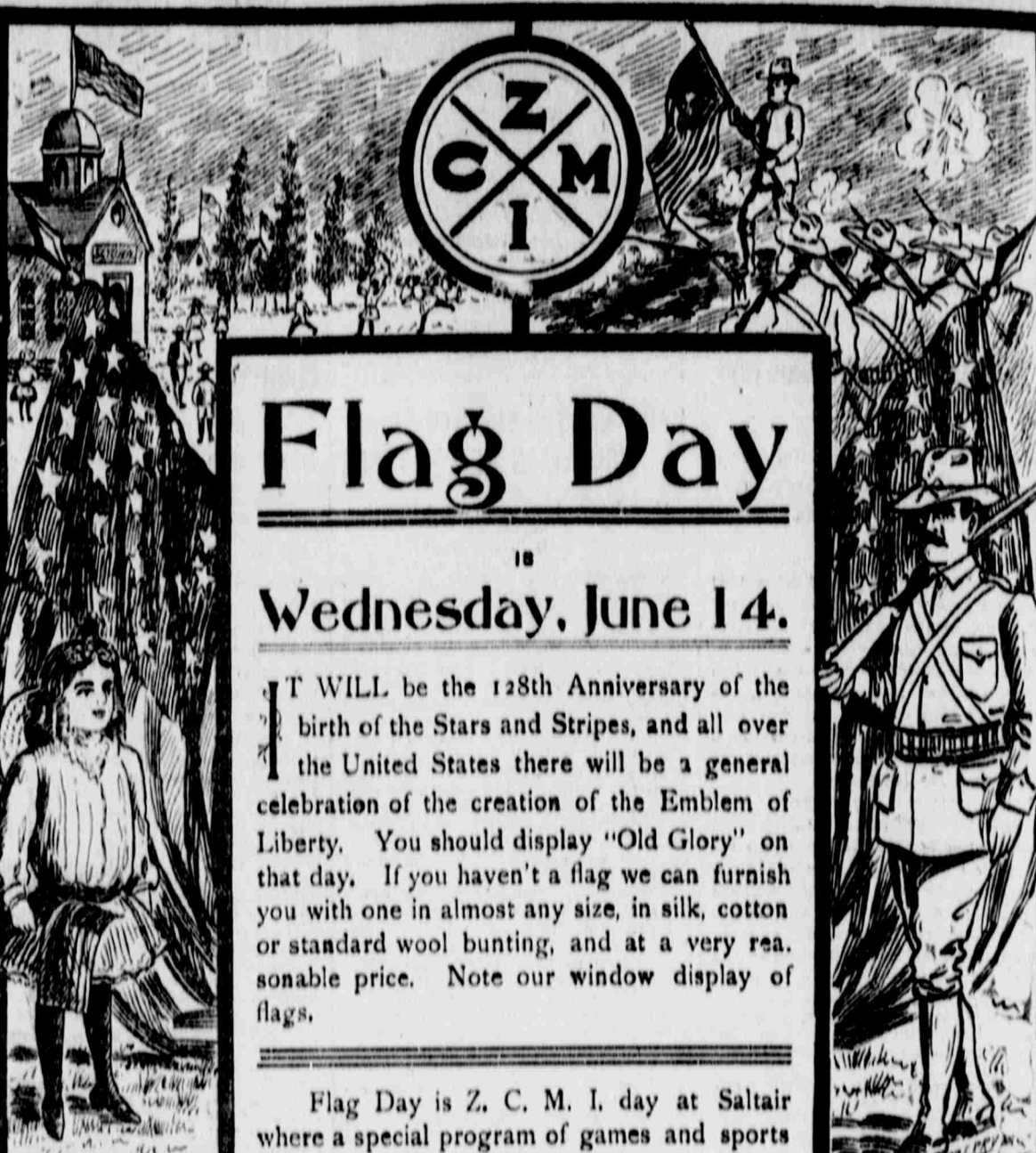
The alarming feature revealed by statistical tables is not the relative strength of Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews, but the preponderance of unbelief, or at least religious indifference. The observed decline in church attendance, the increased dissipation of the Sabbath, the letting down of old-time standards of morality suggest the weakening of religious restraints; but the extent of this neglect of church service is impressively presented in the apparently correct tabulation of "Churchless Protestants" at 1,087,762 persons, more than one-fourth of the entire population of our city. The danger is that we may cease to be not only a Protestant, but a Christian city. In view of this, no wider, more needy, and we believe, no more hopeful field for home missionary labors and gifts can be found than Greater New York.

New York Churchman.

The present conception of the nature and meaning of the ascension is quite unlike that of our forefathers, as expressed, for instance, in the fourth of the articles of religion, entitled "The Resurrection of Christ." This article affirms that Christ "took again His body, with flesh, bones, and all things appertaining to the perfection of man's nature," and that with this material body He ascended into heaven. The intention is obvious to assert the reality of the humanity of our Lord and of the union of that humanity with divinity. But precisely that which is here spoken of as essential to the perfection of man's nature is that which we now recognize as unessential. That which is real is not that which is material, but that which is immaterial. The old statement of the church fathers with regard to substance is the true statement. Substance is not what you can see or feel, but that which you cannot see or feel; that which lies behind, which stands under the material. Material things change and pass away; they are temporary and unessential.

TEA

You don't believe advertisements; try Schilling's Best; do you want the money?



Flag Day

Wednesday, June 14.

IT WILL be the 128th Anniversary of the birth of the Stars and Stripes, and all over the United States there will be a general celebration of the creation of the Emblem of Liberty. You should display "Old Glory" on that day. If you haven't a flag we can furnish you with one in almost any size, in silk, cotton or standard wool bunting, and at a very reasonable price. Note our window display of flags.

Flag Day is Z. C. M. I. day at Saltair where a special program of games and sports will be given.

THE GREAT

JUNE SALE

Commences Monday Morning Next and Continues Throughout The Week.

One Third Off

On our Entire Lines of
SILK SUITS, CLOTH SUITS, SILK COATS.

20% OFF

On our Entire Line of
Wash Waists and Silk Waists.

Entire Line of
CHILDREN'S SILK COATS
AT
HALF PRICE.

These goods are all new and fresh and strictly fashionable—nothing finer on the market.

REMNANTS We have a large assortment of Remnants of all kinds, in the Staples Department and know that, if you call and examine the line, you will find many opportunities of saving considerable money. We have some broken lines of WASH CHIFFONS, MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, LINEN SUITINGS and other SUMMER DRESS GOODS to offer at

ONE HALF REGULAR PRICE.

HAMMOCKS.

Can't be seen in the West, and our prices are certainly as low as such good goods can be sold for. We desire you to call and examine the stock, assuring you it cannot be equalled in the city.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY SPECIALS.

Misses' Fine Summer Vests and Pants, white.....	25c	Misses' Fine Swiss ribbed Vests and Pants, white.....	35c	Misses' White Ribbed Lisle Black Hosiery, special June sale price.....	25c
Boys' Light Weight Vests and Drawers, white.....	25c	Ladies' Fine Knitted Vests and Pants, white.....	15c	Boys' Fine Ribbed Heavy Hosiery, special June sale price.....	25c
Misses' Light Weight Balbriggan Vests and Pants, white.....	35c	Ladies' Fine Sleeveless Vests.....	10c	Ladies' Fancy mixed colors—a nice variety of Hosiery up from.....	35c
Boys' Light Weight Balbriggan Vests and Drawers, white.....	35c	Ladies' Fine Velvet Vests.....	25c		
		Black Cotton Hose, special June sale price.....	25c		